**AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAWINGS:**

In the Office Action at item 3f, the Office Action objected to the drawings. In order to overcome these objections, replacement figures are submitted herewith. In FIG. 10, the arrow of the line between S50 and 403 has been reversed. Approval of these changes to the Drawings is respectfully requested.

## REMARKS

In accordance with the foregoing, the specification and has been amended, and the drawings have been corrected. Claims 1-5 are pending and under consideration.

## OBJECTIONS TO THE SPECIFICATION AND THE DRAWINGS:

The specification and drawings were objected to for various informalities. Appropriate corrections have been made. In particular:

With respect to item 3(a) at page 2 of the Office Action, the paragraph at page 2, lines 18-26 of the specification has been amended.

With respect to item 3(b) at page 2 of the Office Action, the term "part" refers to the words or segments of the text to be translated, organized by the class of the word, i.e. nouns or adverbs, as described at page 9, lines 13-19, while the term "portion" refers to those parts of the text that have been translated and have been found to differ from some reference text, as described at page 10, lines 4-14. Thus, the original texts 611 and 621 are compared word by word, as shown in Fig. 7, by comparing nouns to nouns, adverbs to adverbs, etc. and those parts that differ are counted as "portions."

With respect to item 3(c) at page 3 of the Office Action, the paragraph at page 9, lines 13-19 of the specification has been amended. Furthermore, Step 37 differs from Step 35 in that the Normal Dictionary has been incorporated at Step 36 in order to classify the part that has been identified to differ, i.e. the portion, and to verify that its class matches that of the translated text, or to generate a variable to link the word class of the translated text data and the text data itself so that the information can be retained.

With respect to item 3(d) at page 3 of the Office Action, once the word class has been verified to match, i.e. a noun is being compared to a noun, then it is safe to translate that word using commonly used dictionaries. The variable generation to which the Office Action refers relates to the link between the word class of the translated text data and the text data itself, i.e. a variable is generated to keep track of the various classes of the various translated text data.

With respect to item 3(e) at page 3 of the Office Action, one aspect of the invention is to generate a translation example dictionary for those portions of a text to be translated that may not be completely determined by the normal dictionary. The process uses the normal dictionary if it can, as shown in Fig. 9, but where the definitions supplied by the normal dictionary may be

ambiguous, i.e. disparate translations of the same part are possible, a translation example dictionary is generated in which the ambiguities are noted.

With respect to item 3(e) at page 3 of the Office Action, the paragraph at page 12, lines 3-14 of the specification has been amended.

With respect to item 3(f) at page 4 of the Office Action, the direction of the arrow in Fig. 10 now goes from Step 50 to New Translation Example Dictionary 403. Withdrawal of the objections is earnestly solicited.

## REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 112:

Claims 1-5 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which is not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. The rejection is traversed.

In one embodiment, the term "translation example information" is more broad than the term "text data" in that some portions of the translation example information, for example some nouns, have been identified as having disparate translations and are expressed as variables, as described at page 1, lines 31-33. Furthermore, as described in the specification at page 1, lines 33-37, continuing at page 2, line 1-5,

> when there is a correspondence between the original text to be translated and the original text data in the translation-example dictionary where from the variable have been excluded, the variables of the original text data and the translated text data are substituted by data included in the basic dictionary and/or technical term dictionary.

Also, at page 6, line 36 to page 7, line 3, first translation-example information 200 is defined as having an original text data 201 and a translated text data 202 and not having any variable portions. Similarly, at page 7, lines 4-8, second translation-example information 300 is defined as having an original text data 301 and a translated text data 302 and having at least one variable portion. The second translation-example information 300 is defined further as including information related to a number of variable portions expressed as variables 303 in the original and translated text information at page 7, lines 8-12.

Thus neither the specification nor the claimed invention is focused on processing text-based data, except as a starting point, contrary to the assertion in the Office Action. Claims 1-5 are therefore submitted to be definite within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph. Withdrawal of the rejection is earnestly solicited.

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Item 6:

With respect to item 6 at page 5 of the Office Action, a normal dictionary is but one example of a type of dictionary that may be used to specify a word class of each of differing portions, if any, detected in said step, as recited in claim 1. In fact, the use of some sort of dictionary is implied by claims 1-5, in the sense that some database of word classes will be necessary to specify a word class.

Since a normal dictionary is merely exemplary, and those of skill in the art would know that other means of specifying classes of words could be used as well while remaining within the spirit of the invention, the use of any particular dictionary is in no way essential to the practice of the invention. Claims 1-5 are therefore submitted to be definite within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph. Withdrawal of the rejection is earnestly solicited.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph:

Claims 1-5 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as indefinite. The Office Action asserts that the limitation "comparing first translation-example information and another first translation-example information to detect if there is any differing portion," is vague, since the claimed invention can be interpreted in many ways. To the contrary, a "portion" is a segment of translation-example information that has been expressed as a variable, as described in the specification at page 3, lines 1-4.

Furthermore, the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (M.P.E.P.) § 2173.04 notes that breadth, about which the Office Action is apparently concerned, does not amount to indefiniteness:

> 2173.04 Breadth Is Not Indefiniteness
> Breadth of a claim is not to be equated with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 169 USPQ 597 (CCPA 1971). If the scope of the subject matter embraced by the claims is clear, and if applicants have not otherwise indicated that they intend the invention to be of a scope different from that defined in the claims, then the claims comply with 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph.

Claims 1-5 are therefore submitted to be definite within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. Withdrawal of the rejection is earnestly solicited.

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Office Action is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

STAAS & HALSEY LLP

Date: 27 SEP 05

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